Lightering Discussion

- Compared with the proposed SPM buoy system, reverse lightering operations require additional resources including the following:
 - Up to three, 750,000 bbl capacity service vessel round trip transits for each VLCC load event;
 - Tugs/Support ships for support vessel transits;
 - 65 mile service vessel transit route to lightering area (130 mile round-trip)
 - Fuel for propulsion of service vessels and tug/support ships; and
 - Onshore loading facilities for loading products into service vessels. This also results in greater ship channel traffic.
- Risks and potential complications associated with the lightering process include:
 - Increased system complexity, time, and delays:
 - o On-shore loading of product to the lightering service vessels;
 - Transit of vessels to the lightering area and back;
 - o Ship-to-Ship transfers at the lightering area;
 - Weather;
 - Vessel performance;
 - o Combined, this adds approximately 10 days for a VLCC export delivery.
 - Increased risk of operational loss / logistical slippage.
- As summarized in the following comparison table, lightering operations generate more emissions than the proposed SPM buoy system because of the additional resources and emission sources from:
 - Initial loading of service vessels onshore;
 - Transit of the service vessels to the lightering zone;
 - Ship-to-Ship (STS) transfer of product to the VLCC; and
 - Return transit of the service vessels back to shore.

Table 1. Emission Comparison of Lightering To Proposed SPM Design

Items for Comparison	Operations	VOC	NOx	co	PM	SO ₂	HAPs	CO ₂ e
Total Emissions (tpy)	Lightering	13,279	3,136	579	127	125	248	251,871
	Proposed SPM Design	10,855	1,673	343	69	88	201	134,484
Unit Emissions (ton/MMBBL)	Lightering	69.16	16.33	3.02	0.66	0.65	1.29	1,311.83
	Proposed SPM Design	56.54	8.71	1.79	0.36	0.46	1.05	700.44
Total Emissions (tpy)	Emissions Reduction from Proposed SPM Design	2,424	1,463	236	58	37	47	117,387
Unit Emissions (ton/MMBBL)		12.6	7.62	1.23	0.30	0.19	0.24	611